

AUTOMATED CONSUMER TO BUSINESS ELECTRONIC MARKETPLACE SYSTEM

Technical Field

The present invention is related generally to a system and method for monitoring various types of information relating to the operation of vehicles, building systems, or monitoring of other personnel or environments, and reporting such information anonymously to an electronic marketplace. Based on said anonymous information, appropriate vehicle-related product and service offerings from selected suppliers are identified, analyzed, and reported back to said vehicles' owners, who can then make purchase decisions through the electronic marketplace. The invention also includes a system and method for presenting the vehicles' drivers with vehicle insurance alternatives, at the start of each vehicle operation, allowing selection of the most appropriate alternative for each trip. The invention further provides a system and method for communicating information consistent with the driver's insurance choice to the insurance company providing vehicle insurance coverage in effect at the time of the selection. The invention is also directed to providing a user with alternatives to other products or services, depending upon the environment or application, such as alternative suppliers of home or business insurance products, building systems, energy suppliers or many other similar applications.

Background of Invention

After market vehicle equipment, vehicle insurance, and other vehicle-related services are usually sought out by vehicle owners interested in such products. The owner must research the specific costs related to such products and choose the products based on their driving needs. Insurance costs are generally a result of the characteristics of a vehicle, the

vehicle's drivers and their driving histories. Prices for insurance products are usually sold on a yearly basis and are determined by a profile of the drivers, their driving records, and characteristics of the vehicle at the time that the policy is purchased. Prices are a function of the drivers' genders and ages, where they live, work, and park the vehicle and the number of miles the vehicle is driven on a daily basis. All of these factors contribute to the calculation of an insurance rate for a yearly term. In most cases, the rates are not variable for changes in these conditions during the year term of the policy.

It is also a common practice for insurance companies to offer discounts on vehicle insurance premiums for a vehicle which has optional factory-installed or after market products that are believed to promote safer operation of the vehicle and/or offer greater protection for the driver and other vehicle occupants, or even the vehicle itself. Examples of such products are ABS brakes, which are believed to reduce the number and severity of accidents, and vehicle security systems, which reduce the potential for vehicle theft. In the cases of such products, the presence of the product, once properly-installed on the vehicle, is generally enough evidence to support that it will function to provide the added benefits which warrant the discount offered in vehicle insurance premiums.

Recently, some products have been introduced for vehicles, and others are being prepared for introduction, which promote safer vehicle operation, but which can be utilized at the driver's discretion. These types of products offer significant potential for improving safety, but since there is no prior knowledge or assurance of how much such products will be utilized, it is difficult to justify offering vehicle insurance premium reductions for their purchase. Examples of such products already introduced into the market are navigation systems, heavy-vehicle forward collision warning systems, and heavy-vehicle lane-change

collision warning systems. Other products announced for market introduction are heavy-vehicle lane-departure warning systems, and being prepared for heavy-vehicle product introduction are drowsy- and/or inattentive-driver monitoring systems. For various reasons, such products are often introduced first for heavy vehicles for commercial use, but are expected to be also offered later for light vehicles for commercial and personal use.

As such safety-related products only function at the driver's discretion, the utilization is difficult to assess. Attempts to account for this problem have been set forth in U. S. patents 5,797,134 and 6,064,970, entitled "Motor Vehicle Monitoring System for Determining a Cost of Insurance". The inventions taught by these two patents provide for capturing data relating to vehicle operations and using such data to determine the appropriate vehicle insurance premium.

A problem with such an operation is found in the requirement to have the relevant data captured and reported to the insurance company's central computers. There are concerns about potential loss of privacy due to having such data captured and communicated to another party. A further problem can exist if the owner decides not to surrender that type of information from time to time, or if other people are allowed to drive his vehicle who might object to having otherwise-private information about their location and driving habits captured and transmitted to the insurance company.

In other developments relevant to the current invention, a number of insurance companies have developed Internet web sites through which consumers can provide relevant information and receive quotes for insurance policies, including automotive insurance. According to the story "Not the Agents of Change" on page 225 of the June 13, 2000 issue of the magazine "Business 2.0", Progressive Casualty Insurance Company launched the first

auto insurance company Website in mid 1997, and at present is receiving 630,000 unique visitors nationwide. In addition to the traditional vehicle insurers utilizing traditional agents that are now beginning to also market their products through their own web sites, at least one company has been formed without traditional agents to market its own insurance products exclusively through its Internet web site eCoverage.com (eCoverage P&C Insurance Services, Inc.).

There are now also a number of electronic marketplaces accessible as web pages through the Internet, some of which allow consumers to comparison-shop for various products and services offered to them by businesses, sometimes called “consumer-to-business” or C2B sites, since it is the consumer who takes the initiative to utilize such sites to evaluate alternative business products. The attraction of a C2B marketplace to many consumers, compared with Internet web sites belonging to a single business, is the availability of alternatives from a central, presumably neutral, source. Various protections are claimed for protecting the privacy of information provided by the consumer in order to receive an analysis of suitable alternative product or service choices.

Some existing C2B sites offer insurance products, including automotive insurance. Based on information supplied on-line by the consumer on his and other intended drivers’ profiles, driving records, and vehicles to be covered, comparisons are generally made between alternative companies’ vehicle insurance policies and an analysis is provided on-line to the consumer. In some cases the consumer can choose to purchase a desired insurance policy through the C2B site, and in other cases either is directed to contact an appropriate agent or has the necessary information forwarded to an agent, who in turn contacts the consumer to arrange the sale. Examples of such C2B sites offering automotive insurance and

their owners are InsureMarket.com (Intuit Inc.'s Quicken Insurance site), InsWeb.com (InsWeb Corporation), Einsure.com (E-INSURE Services, Inc.), and IAC.com (Insurance Answer Center, Inc.).

At present, even considering the existing methods and systems art, a problem remains in providing automotive insurance with premiums based in part on vehicle-operation related data captured by systems on the vehicle. A vehicle's owner currently has no convenient way of selectively capturing data relating to operation of their vehicle, to identify potential savings in vehicle insurance premiums. This is a smaller problem for premiums based solely on vehicle usage, since most drivers can estimate how much a vehicle is driven, where it is generally driven, and at what times. Such information can be provided via a web site or to a traditional agent, and estimated premiums calculated. However, the potential exists for premiums to also be based on the way the car is driven, both in absolute terms (frequency of hard-braking ABS events, high accelerations, sudden swerves, etc.) and relative to other vehicles (tailgating, high-speed approaches to other vehicles), relative to the roadway (difficulty staying within lane), and/or the driver's ability to stay alert and attentive to the driving task. These types of information are easily identified and can be captured from existing ABS systems, collision warning systems, lane-keeping and road-departure warning systems, drowsy- and/or inattentive-driver monitoring systems, and the like, but such data are not generally available directly to the vehicle owner. Further, the owner's or other driver's ability to estimate such data accurately is very unlikely. For these reasons, the present art does not provide a convenient approach for capturing such relevant data and providing the vehicle owner with vehicle insurance alternatives based on the current vehicle's configuration. Likewise, the present art does not provide a convenient approach for

providing the vehicle owner with vehicle insurance alternatives based on the addition of various after market vehicle products capable of capturing vehicle-operation related information which may be reported to an insurance company for vehicle insurance premium discounts.

5 Similarly, in other environments, such as the home or place of business, it would be advantageous to provide the ability to monitor the user or environment to allow the capture of data, which can be communicated to an electronic marketplace to calculate the cost of related products or services to the user within such an environment.

Summary of Invention

10 The present invention provides a system and a method to address these problems in the art through systems and methods which allow effective capturing of vehicle configuration and operational data for determining possible vehicle insurance premium discounts, without the associated problems noted above. The system may comprise a device for monitoring data concerning vehicle operation, driver status, and/or external environment (such as vehicle
15 position relative to other vehicles, obstacles, other vehicles speeds, distances, accelerations, directions of travel or the like, boundaries of a lane or roadway or the like). A communication system for making such information anonymously available to an electronic marketplace is provided, and based upon the information, a system by which the electronic marketplace identifies appropriate vehicle equipment or services offered by various suppliers
20 may be provided. The electronic marketplace communicates such analysis back to the vehicle owner, and a system by which the vehicle owner can select such vehicle equipment or services for purchase based on the communicated analysis is provided. There may also be provided a system by which a vehicle driver can select at the beginning of each trip among

vehicle insurance alternatives involving the capture and reporting of various vehicle operation related data offered by the automotive insurance policy previously purchased by the vehicle owner. A similar approach may be provided for other environments, such as the home, office, other places of business or the like, where a user, other people or the environment may be monitored, data captured and products or services related to the user, others or the environment correlated and communicated in a similar fashion.

It is an object of the present invention to provide systems and methods for monitoring information about a vehicle's operation and driver status, such as usage of various equipment installed on the vehicle, frequency of hard-braking, high accelerations, ABS engagement, sudden swerves, tailgating, high-speed approaches to other vehicles, difficulty staying within lane, and the driver's state of alertness and/or attentiveness to the driving task.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide systems and methods for transmitting such data to an electronic marketplace, such as an Internet web site, without identifying or allowing the identification of the particular vehicle, its driver, or its owner.

It is another object of the present invention that such data be used for providing pricing information regarding various equipment and services judged suitable due to the vehicle's current configuration, which information is communicated to the vehicle's owner while maintaining his anonymity allowing the vehicle's owner to select equipment or services for purchase if desired.

A further object of the invention is to allow such data to be used in relation to insurance on the driver him/herself that relates to safety, or other driver characteristics, such as life insurance, disability insurance or the like.

It is another object of the present invention to allow a driver to select the features of the vehicle, driver, vehicle operation, and/or external environment which are monitored during a particular trip and made available for various analysis and reports to the vehicle owner and optionally to an insurance company for vehicle insurance purposes. All generated data can also be captured for anonymous reporting to the Web site for aggregation with other vehicles' data for statistical purposes – for insurance purposes as well as others, such as compiling overall driving safety statistics, etc?

Brief Description of the Drawings

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading the description of embodiments thereof, in conjunction with the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of the system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the acquisition of data by the communication system of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the system and methods according to an embodiment.

Fig. 4 is a diagram representative of a welcome page associated with a Website or other electronic business marketplace.

Fig. 5 is a diagram representative of a registration page associated with a Website or other electronic business marketplace,

Fig. 6 is a flow diagram of the driver operated system of one embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which, in conjunction with this detailed description, illustrate and describe a system and method for vehicle monitoring. It should be recognized that the systems, methods and other aspects of the invention can also be used in other situations or environments as the vehicle monitoring system described herein, and the invention is not to be limited to any particular application or environment.

Turning now to Fig. 1, there is shown a system and method according to an embodiment of the invention, to facilitate acquisition and communication of data to and from a vehicle, providing the ability to monitor and use driving conditions of the vehicle and/or driver characteristics, to provide the basis for policy-premium adjustments related to insuring the vehicle. These adjustments could be discounts provided for electing specific monitoring options, or adjustments based on analysis of the data monitored and communicated to the insurance company providing vehicle insurance to the vehicle. While such adjustments could be discounts or surcharges based on the analysis of data captured and analyzed through the electronic marketplace for such purposes, in a preferred embodiment the data and/or their analysis are only provided to the insurance company for policy premium adjustments if a discount is available. In such cases when analysis through the electronic marketplace shows that no discount from the current vehicle insurer is available, no data would be transmitted to the insurer and the normal policy premium would be charged for the relevant period. Data is selectively communicated to and from the vehicle to allow the vehicle owner the option of providing data to insurance companies, allowing the insurance company to more accurately

assess safety of operation of the vehicle or other parameters relating to insurance coverage.

Such data may be anonymously provided to a central source, where it may be analyzed using criteria as set forth by various insurance companies, allowing an accurate assessment of

premiums which may be available for various insurance policies. As the analysis is based

upon actual driving conditions and operator characteristics, the vehicle owner may facilitate

controlling insurance costs, and such information may also be used for actual purposes to

provide valuable resources for evaluating characteristics of insurance coverage. The data

acquired and utilized in the present invention depends in part upon what types of systems

may be associated with a particular vehicle for generating desired data. Systems and devices

to generate desirable data may be of a variety of different types, and may either be provided

as original equipment on the vehicle, or as aftermarket products installed on the vehicle. As

merely examples of systems and devices which may be useful to generate desirable data,

adaptive cruise control systems, such as produced by Delphi Delco Electronics Systems, can

be used to capture data relating to information sensed by a radar system, relating to vehicle

operation. Similarly, vehicle collision warning systems would produce similar information

useful for analysis of vehicle operation. General characteristics of vehicle operation

available from other vehicle systems could also could be monitored, which may include

vehicle speed, use of safety belts, braking characteristics, acceleration characteristics, miles

driven, time and length of vehicle operation, initiation of ABS, airbag or other safety

systems, as well as other data which may be helpful to evaluate operation of the vehicle.

Further, using a system for identifying the location of vehicle, such as GPS or cellular

networks, allow evaluation of the types of roads on which the vehicle is driven, where the

vehicle is parked and the like, to evaluate possible risk of accident or theft. Other data which

may also be desirable include data regarding the status of the vehicle operator. For example, alertness of the driver may be monitored, or other characteristics, such as cell phone use, smoking or the like. Based upon the foregoing, it should be understood that any systems or method of evaluating vehicle operation, operator status or other desirable information related to insuring the vehicle, evaluating warranty claims or insurance claims, or for other purposes, may be captured or used in accordance with the systems and method of the present invention. Thus, although the description of the embodiment herein relates to data and evaluation for purposes of insurance coverage, other uses are contemplated, and are within the scope of the invention.

In Fig. 1, an exemplary system and method will be described with reference to a single vehicle, although it should be understood that any number of vehicles can be incorporated into the system, regardless of geographic location. A vehicle **10** equipped with at least one system or device which will generate data to be captured relating to at least one of the group of vehicle operation, vehicle operator status, vehicle operator characteristics, vehicle location, times of operation/parking, other vehicles, or roadway features. A data generating system **12** is thus shown schematically as such a system or device, and may be of any variety of configurations and/or characteristics to generate any of the data as described. The at least one system **12** is coupled to a communication system **14** adapted to receive generated data, process said data if necessary, and transmit such data from the vehicle. The communication system **14** is able to transmit and receive information in any suitable format, and through any suitable communications system. In the embodiment shown, wireless communication from the vehicle **10** via the communications system **14** is provided through any suitable wireless network. Alternatively, cellular or other systems may be utilized if

desired, as long as such systems provide transmission and receipt of information for purposes of the invention. As shown in Fig. 1, communication system **14** may transmit data via a transmitter **16** to a central facility, such as an electronic marketplace, for instance web site **20**. The electronic marketplace site **20** may in turn be located on a computerized information network, such as the internet. The Website **20** may be operated by a wireless application service provider (“WASP”), to allow wireless communication to the site **20**. In the embodiments shown, communication from system **14** to site **20** is performed anonymously to maintain privacy of the information relative to a particular vehicle owner or operation of a vehicle. Also connected to the Website **20**, may be one or more insurance companies **22** and/or service or product suppliers **24**, and/or information from such companies **22** or suppliers **24** may be integrated into Website **20**. The Website **20** may allow a user to interface with the insurance companies **22** and/or service providers **24** through pages on site **20**, or hyperlinks to other appropriate sites. The vehicle owner may also communicate with the Website via a home computer **26** or the like.

As mentioned previously, and with reference to Fig. 2, the communication system **14** may be supplied with data generated by one or more systems or devices to monitor various aspects of the vehicle operation and/or driver status or behavior. As merely examples, the driver's behavior **30**, steering function **32**, brake function **34**, engine function **36**, tires **38**, the location of the vehicle **40**, the driver status **42**, external environment data **43** (such as vehicle position relative to other vehicles, obstacles, other vehicles speeds, distances, accelerations, directions of travel or the like, boundaries of a lane or roadway or the like), and other data **44**. External environment data may be captured by outward-looking sensors on adaptive cruise control, collision warning, lane departure warning, and other such systems.

Turning now to Fig. 3, the system and methods of the invention according to this embodiment will be described in more detail. The data generated by the one or more systems relating to vehicle operation/driver status or driver behavior are aggregated as vehicle/driver data **50** and coupled to the communication system **14**. This data is then transmitted to the Website **20** at **52**. The vehicle/driver data may be transferred to the Website at predetermined intervals, such as weekly, and in this embodiment, such transmission is anonymous. The anonymous vehicle/drive data may then be aggregated with other such data transmitted by other vehicles, and forwarded to the member insurance companies or other organizations at **54**, which may be useful for actuarial purposes or other statistical purposes. Because the data is preferably anonymous as well as aggregated, the insurance company cannot judge at this point a proposed insurance policy and premium pricing for an individual vehicle owner. The vehicle/driver data is also analyzed at **56**, which in the embodiment shown is performed at the Website **20** with resident resources used in association with the Website **20**. In an embodiment of the invention, the Website **20** may be provided with information from member insurance companies **22**, relating to each of their calculations for proposing insurance coverage to a customer. Such analysis will include providing policy premium adjustments based upon the actual operation of the vehicle, driver status or driver behavior as determined from the vehicle/driver data. As the systems and devices which generate data for an individual vehicle may vary to a great extent, any proposed insurance coverage and analysis of the vehicle/driver data is performed specifically on the vehicle/driver data available for a particular vehicle. Alternatively, the vehicle/driver data may be forwarded or transmitted to a member insurance company **22**, where an analysis of the data may be performed and returned to the Website **20**. Under either embodiment, an

analysis of the vehicle/driver data will allow generation of a report which will indicate to the vehicle owner information to allow the owner to potentially purchase insurance products and/or other products or services which may enhance the ability of the driver to receive discounts on their vehicle insurance. The vehicle/driver data analysis report is thus

5 transmitted to the vehicle owner at **58**, which again may be performed at predetermined timed intervals corresponding to receipt of the data. It should be understood that although transmission of the data and report is discussed as being performed at intervals, it should be understood that continuous transmission of data is possible, with reports generated accordingly. In an embodiment of the invention, the vehicle/driver data analysis report may
10 be transmitted back to the communication system **14**, still in anonymous form, and from the communication system **14** may in turn be retransmitted to the vehicle owner such as by electronic mail to the vehicle owners computer at **60**. Other possible methods of communicating the vehicle/driver data analysis report to the vehicle at **58** are also contemplated. In this way, the vehicle owner will be able to review possible discounts
15 available from one or more insurance companies based upon the actual vehicle/driver data transmitted from the communication system **14**. If a vehicle owner has an existing relationship with an insurance company, the vehicle owner may desire that the vehicle/driver data analysis be forwarded to the insurance company to receive a specified discount. For example, the vehicle owner may contact the Website **20** and issue instructions that the
20 vehicle/driver data as well as analysis report be forwarded to their insurance company.

It is also an advantage of the system and methods according to the invention that a vehicle owner can use the invention to determine what types of discounts or premiums may be available based upon actual vehicle/driver data. The system can be used without

transmitting data to the insurance company, and thus the vehicle owner can selectively forward data when a discount is available, but may withhold such information if no discount would be generated. It should also be apparent, that if no discount would be available, this may indicate problems in the analysis relating to vehicle operation, driver status or driver behavior, which may motivate the vehicle owner to correct any such problems and thereby receive appropriate discounts. It is also contemplated in the invention, that the communication system 14 may be selectively operated by the vehicle driver so as to capture and transmit data only when desired. Regardless of the ability to use the system to reduce insurance costs in this application, a vehicle owner could use the system to receive driving analysis reports, indicating any unsafe operation of the vehicle or the like, to assist the driver in becoming safer and more aware of risks in driving.

The vehicle owner may maintain control over use of the systems or methods, and any such information is maintained anonymous by the Website 20.

It should also be recognized that if the vehicle owner does not have a computer or other access to electronic mail or the like, the Website may allow a user to communicate via a telephone, using an interactive voice recognition system (IVR) or the like. An IVR system will allow a user to use a touch-tone keypad as an input device for providing or receiving information to the Website.

Also based upon a vehicle owner using the system and methods according to the invention, the Website may provide an interface for making purchase decisions with respect to insurance products, services or other products, as well as accessing other information and services provided by the Website. Turning to Fig. 4, an example of a home web page 60 may provide an initial interface with a vehicle owner or other registered user, or as the interface to

a potential new user to allow registration. The page 60 may include a number of interface buttons generally depicted at 62, which increase the users efficiency in traversing the Website. The graphical interface provided by the Website may provide features in the menu bar 62, such as a home button 64 to return the user to the welcome page 60 from another location in the site. A supplier button 66 may be provided to refer the user more information regarding suppliers of products or services which may relate to the function of the Website 20. An insurance company's button 68 may similarly provide the user with additional information regarding member insurance companies. In addition, the menu bar 62 may include various general information or services to the customer, by means of a customer service button 70, a what's new button 72, a tutorial button 74 as well as a site map 76. The welcome page 60 may also include hypertext links 78 to link the user to other sites on the global information system relating to products or services which may be of interest. As with other Internet sites, advertising banners 80 or other marketing or informational material may be provided on the site. There may also be provided on the welcome page 60 an interface to allow a registered user to enter a user name and password at 82 and 84, to allow access to more particular information relating to this user. If a user forgets his or her password, a link 86 may be provided to allow the user to submit information wherein the Website will communicate the users password to allow them to access the site. For other users, a registration interface 88 may be provided, which will transfer the user to a registration page 90 as shown in Fig. 5. On the registration page 90, a user will be prompted to input various basic information, such as name 91, address 92, age 93, sex 94, other drivers 95 or any additional information which may be helpful to initially evaluate insurance products for the user. Similarly, vehicle information is also submitted by the user, which may include, but is

not limited to type and model of the vehicle at **96**, model year **97**, safety equipment or systems or other vehicle or driver monitoring equipment **98** or any other vehicle information which may be desired. Initial registration may also request driver information, such as but not limited to violations or citations issued to a driver at **99** and any insurance claims filed at **100**, and the driver license number and state at **107**. The user may also be prompted to identify the types of insurance coverage which may be desired, relating to liability insurance **101**, uninsured motorist insurance **102**, comprehensive insurance **103**, collision insurance **104**, as well as liability limits desired in the insurance policy, and deductible ranges at **105** and **106**. Although various information has been depicted in Fig. 5, it should be recognized that any additional information which may be desired can be obtained similarly.

In an embodiment of the invention, once the user has registered via an interface such as Fig. 5, or via an IVR system using a telephone, the user profile data will allow the Website **20** to evaluate the user generally under various member insurance company criteria. As shown in Fig. 6, once user profile information is entered at **110**, a user name and password may be issued at **112**. Based upon the user profile information entered, a report of insurance policies and premium ranges based upon the information may be issued to the user at **114**. Upon acceptance by the user, an evaluation system may be forwarded to the user an initial evaluation period at **116**, which will allow a user to evaluate the system and its potential advantages without any commitment. As at least a part of the evaluation system, a communication system will be installed in the vehicle at **118** to allow transmission of the vehicle/driver data to the Website as previously described. At **120**, the vehicle/driver data is communicated to the Website for the initial evaluation period, and a vehicle/driver data analysis report issued to the vehicle owner at **122**. Again, the report issued at **122**, will allow

the user to evaluate particular discounts which may be available based upon particular data generating systems or products installed in their vehicle, such as adaptive cruise control, collision warning systems, collision avoidance systems, lane changing warning systems, GPS systems, a driver alertness monitor, or any other systems or products as previously mentioned. Based upon the vehicle/driver data analysis report issued at **122**, the vehicle owner may then subscribe to the Website and purchase additional products which may provide other discounts accordingly at **124**. Upon subscribing to the system, operation of the system with respect to this particular vehicle owner commences as previously described. Also, due to the anonymous nature of the communication to/from the vehicle owner and supplier(s), the supplier(s) could perform market research activities through the user interface.

As previously mentioned, the communication system of the invention may also be configured by the user to allow predetermined reporting options for a particular use of the vehicle. The CS **14** may be configured to show the reporting options selected from the previous trip and use these as defaults, or may default to full privacy or any other reporting option configured by the driver. The CU display unit preferably includes a user interface mechanism such as a touch screen or keyboard by which a driver can select specified options for a current trip. The system may offer various levels of reporting, for instance, the driver may choose to have full privacy and have no information reported for a current trip. In the alternative, the driver may choose to have specific aspects of the information reported and keep others private. For instance, the driver may choose to have location monitored and reported, while keeping the visual driver monitor private. For instance, the driver may choose to have location monitored and reported, while keeping the visual driver monitor private.

Upon starting the vehicle, the driver may have a specified time interval in which to change the reporting options, or else the CS **14** reverts to the default options. A display unit may show the driver choices for reporting and near each choice, a percentage discount which is available for each reporting option may be shown. For example, suppose that the driver's
5 current insurance policy rate is \$100/month. On a particular trip the display unit shows potential discounts of 5% for location reporting, a 2% for driver state reporting, and a 3% for vehicle operation reporting. The driver can select the options he wishes to use for that particular trip, through the user interface. The CS monitors overall relevant data for the trip and transmits those to the web site **20**. Based on the driver's selection, only data related to the
10 selections made for that trip are made available for reports to the vehicle owner and/or insurance company currently providing vehicle insurance for vehicle **10**. However, all available data may be provided anonymously and aggregated for use by member insurance companies **22** or other organizations for statistical purposes.

As another alternative, the CS **14**, if supplied with data from GPS equipment, may be
15 used to monitor the vehicle's location on a particular path. The present system may use the GPS link with the CS to notify the driver of any unusual objects in a path. For example, the CS may be able to alert a driver using an audio or visual signal able of an object such as a fallen tree blocking the road ahead. Additionally, the CS may be able to provide the driver with more specific information, for example, may alert the driver that the fallen tree is 500
20 feet ahead. Further, another potential function may allow the CS to use the driver's current speed and road conditions to calculate the distance from the object which the driver needs to begin braking in order to stop safely. The driver may be notified by a signal such as "BEGIN BRAKING NOW" or a similar command. Further, the communication of this information to

the electronic marketplace will allow insurance companies to adjust policy rates accordingly if the driver consistently travels on a very safe or very dangerous path. Additionally, suppliers may offer various safety products based on conditions usually encountered by the vehicle.

5 Further, the CU may include systems for monitoring driver behavior, such as auditory, visual, odor or other monitoring of the driver, vehicle environment or external environment. The monitoring can record the driver's behavior when operating the vehicle. Thus for example, unsafe driving practices can be reported. However, other safety benefits can be gained from such a system. For example, if a driver becomes fatigued and starts to
10 fall asleep while driving, the CU may issue an audible warning to awaken the driver to avert danger.

 In addition, the CU monitoring of various vehicle systems may serve to alert the driver of potential maintenance problems. For example, if the vehicle has worn brake pads, the communication of this information to the electronic marketplace allows various product
15 and service suppliers to alert the driver of prices for the purchase and/or installation of new brake pads. This example is not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way. It is contemplated that this feature of the present invention could apply to any maintenance related products or services.

 In the present invention, the driver may also be offered products or services based on
20 information provided anonymously to various suppliers. The driver may request to view this information or the display unit may be configured to ask the driver whether he would like to view such information on a periodic basis. This information may be sent back to the vehicle's CS or transmitted electronically to a location specified by the driver.

The CU display unit may include a user interface mechanism such as a touch screen or keyboard by which a driver can select specified options for a current trip. The system may offer various levels of reporting, for instance, the driver may choose to have full privacy and have no information reported for a current trip. In the alternative, the driver may choose to have specific aspects of the vehicle reported and keep others private.

In the present invention, the driver may also be offered products or services based on information provided anonymously to various suppliers. The driver may request to view this information or the display unit may be configured to ask the driver whether he would like to view such information on a periodic basis. This information may be sent back to the vehicle's CS or transmitted electronically to a location specified by the driver.

It is further contemplated by the present invention that the CS may offer other services and features valuable to the driver. For example, the CS may have a timing device. Near a driver's mealtime, the CS may indicate this fact to a driver and based on the driver's location also indicate places where the driver may eat, such as restaurants. The indicator may first divide the available options by category, such as fast food, full service, etc. and then show specific restaurants in the chosen category. The CS may further provide specific food items at a particular location chosen by the driver. By way of another example, on lengthy trips, the CS may be supplied with data from a drive monitor to note the driver's behavior and indicate nearby lodgings if the driver appears fatigued or if nighttime is approaching and the driver has been driving for an extended period.

In addition, the CU monitoring of various vehicle systems may serve to alert the driver of potential maintenance problems. For example, if the vehicle has worn brake pads,

the communication of this information to the electronic marketplace allows various product and service suppliers to alert the driver of prices for the purchase and/or installation of new brake pads. This example is not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way. It is contemplated that this feature of the present invention could apply to any maintenance
5 related products or services.

In an alternative embodiment, the systems and methods of the invention may be used in differing applications or environments. As merely another example of this, as with the vehicle monitoring environment described above, the invention may be applicable to monitor home or building systems and operation. In such an application, for example to
10 monitor power usage in a facility, a communications unit can be installed to monitor at least one data element relating to power usage, for example use of electricity or natural gas at the facility. Information relating to the at least one data element can then be communicated to an electronic marketplace, and based upon the at least one data element, correlation can be made to at least one product or service, and the cost thereof, which may be of interest to the user.
15 Information relating to the product or service can then be communicated to the user and/or the at least one supplier for similar purposes of tailoring a good or service to a user and the particular environment. In the example of monitoring power usage, the information relating to total usage, times of usage, types of uses, or other information relating to a particular users circumstances and environment can be monitored and correlated to products or services
20 which may be of interest. As power companies in many locations are being deregulated, alternative vendors or suppliers of alternative energy sources may be interested in offering discounts based upon a particular customers usage patterns and needs, similar to the vehicle monitoring embodiment described above. All the same aspects of the invention as decried

herein may be useful for this or other users or environments. For example, similar to power usage, such systems and methods may be used to monitor other systems, such as heating-A/C systems, security systems or any other application where information is captured and communicated according to the invention.

- 5 Although the present invention is described above in detail, the same is by way of illustration and example only and is not to be taken as a limitation on the present invention.